APPENDIX A : REGULATIONS

Like all other Maine businesses, marina and boatyards' operators must comply with environmental regulations. Unlike other businesses, marinas and boatyards have a unique relationship with the state's lakes, rivers bays and estuaries. The use of these waters carries with it a special responsibility: to protect these valuable resources.

FEDERAL LAWS

Congress attempted to address the problems associated with nonpoint source pollution by passing both the Clean Water Act and the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA). Amendments to the Clean Water Act in 1987 also sought to address polluted runoff, but took a less regulatory approach. Under the Clean Water Act, states were to develop a report identifying the waters affected by polluted runoff, and carry out a plan to prevent and reduce the pollution. Some federal funds are available for demonstration mitigation projects.

Section 6217 of CZARA requires coastal states to develop a nonpoint source pollution control program that uses enforceable policies to prevent and reduce polluted runoff. According to federal law, the state program must incorporate management measures "which reflect the greatest degree of pollutant reduction achievable through the application of the best available nonpoint pollution control practices, technologies, processes, siting criteria, operating methods, or other alternatives." CZARA requires states to coordinate their programs "closely with existing Clean Water Act programs and with approved coastal zone management plans."

The state of Maine brought together representatives from government, business, environmental advocacy groups, and engineers and consultants to form advisory groups on major nonpoint sources. The goal for each group was to evaluate and improve Maine's existing regulations and nonregulatory programs that seek to control polluted runoff. The Maine State Planning Office (SPO) and the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) convened groups from the forestry, agriculture, urban development, transportation and marina sectors. Thus, marina operators must also comply with federal laws and regulations which include Nonpoint Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Clean Water Act (CWA 404), etc.

STATE LAWS

Principal state laws that address polluted runoff are: 1) the Natural Resources Protection Act, 2) the Stormwater Management law, and 3) the Water Pollution Control law. Marinas and boatyards are also regulated by municipalities through the shoreland zoning and growth management ordinances. Additionally, the Board of Pesticide Control of the Maine Department of Agriculture regulates anti-fouling paints containing tributyltin, the Department of Human Services administers subsurface wastewater disposal rules, the Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) administers unorganized territories, and the Department of Conservation administers submerged land leases.

WHICH REGULATION?

A good rule of thumb is that if a business generates any waste, it is likely to be subject to an environmental regulation. The obvious wastes subject to regulation are

hazardous wastes, air emissions, sewer discharges and solid wastes. For each or these wastes, there are a number of regulations at the local, state and federal levels. The more dangerous the material is to the environment or human health, the more complex the regulations. Hazardous materials resulting in hazardous wastes are regulated in terms of shipping or transport, storage and labeling, employee exposure, treatment and disposal, and long-term liability. These regulations involve many agencies such as the US. Environmental Protection Agency, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Maine Department of Transportation and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

This appendix provides a short description of all regulations which may apply to the operations and siting of boatyards and marinas in order to comply with federal and state regulations while implementing pollution abatement practices. An address and contact is provided at the end of each section so that you may obtain applicable regulations, license applications, or instructions.

NRPA Requirements

The Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA) regulates activities in, on, over, or adjacent to protected natural resources: coastal wetlands; sand dunes; freshwater wetlands; great ponds; rivers, streams and brooks; fragile mountain areas; and significant wildlife habitat. The NRPA recognizes the state significance of these natural resources in terms of their recreational, historical, and environmental value to present and future generations. The Act's intent is to prevent any unreasonable impact, degradation or destruction of the resources and to encourage their protection or enhancement.

WHAT ACTIVITIES REQUIRE AN NRPA PERMIT?

Permits are required for certain activities (1) in, on, or over a protected natural resource and (2) on land adjacent to any great pond, river, stream or brook, coastal wetland and freshwater wetlands that may cause material or soil to be washed into those resources.

Generally, a permit is required if work disturbs soil within 100 feet of a protected natural resource. The definitions of each of the protected natural resources are contained within the law. In most cases, determining whether or not your project is in the resource itself (a great pond, for instance) is not difficult. However, identifying the boundary of a resource can be more of a problem. In particular, determining wetland boundaries may require technical expertise. If you are unsure about whether or not an NRPA permit is required for your project, contact the appropriate DEP office and arrange for a staff visit.

Activities that may be regulated include:

- dredging, bulldozing, removing, or displacing soil, sand, vegetation, or other materials;
- draining or otherwise dewatering;
- filling; and
- constructing, repairing or altering any permanent structure (permanent structure is one placed or constructed in a fixed location for a period exceeding 7 months of the year).

To receive an NRPA permit, the applicant must demonstrate that the proposed activity will not:

- unreasonably interfere with existing scenic, aesthetic, recreational, or navigational resources;
- cause unreasonable erosion of soil or sediment, or prevent naturally occurring erosion;
- unreasonably harm any significant wildlife, fisheries or aquatic habitat;
- unreasonably interfere with the natural flow of any surface or subsurface waters;
- lower water quality;
- cause or increase flooding;
- unreasonably interfere with the supply or movement of sand to dune areas; or
- cross a river segment identified in the NRPA as "outstanding" unless no other alternative having less adverse impact on the river exists.

HOW DO NRPA PERMITS ISSUED BY THE DEP RELATE TO OTHER PERMITS?

DEP permits do not incorporate or supersede any other state, federal or local permits. Be sure to check with your own town and the DEP to find out what other permits are required for your proposed activity. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the most common federal agency involved with projects located in waterways and wetlands. The Corps' Maine Field Office can be reached at (207) 623-8367. For some activities that only affect freshwater wetlands, a joint application for both the state and federal permits is available through the DEP.

For additional information, contact the DEP office closest to you, and ask specifically for a staff person in the NRPA program.

Maine Department of Environmental Protection:
Portland – 312 Canco Road, Portland, ME 04103 (207) 822-6300
Augusta – 17 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333 (207) 287-2111
Bangor – 106 Hogan Road, Bangor, ME 04401 (207) 491-4570

NPDES Permit

In 1987, the United States Congress enacted a two phase stormwater permit program under section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act. Under phase I of the program – the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) – permits are required for stormwater discharges associated with certain industrial activities performed at marinas and boatyards. The Environmental Protection Agency published a rule implementing Phase I on November, 1990.

Under the NPDES Stormwater Program, a discharge permit is required for point source discharges of stormwater from marina and boatyards. A point source discharge of stormwater is a flow of rainfall runoff in some kind of discrete conveyance (a pipe, a ditch, channel, swale, etc.).

A marina primarily in the business of renting boat slips, storing, cleaning, and repairing boats, and which generally performs a range of other marine services is classified under the the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system as a SIC 4493. A SIC

4493 marina is required to obtain an NPDES stormwater discharge permit if boat maintenance activities are conducted on the premises. The stormwater permit will apply only to the point source discharge of stormwater from the maintenance areas at the marina. Operators of these types of marinas should apply for a NPDES permit through the Environmental Protection Agency. The following list of activities are regulated under the NPDES stormwater permit:

Pressure washing: Washwater contains contaminants such as paint solids, heavy metals and suspended solids and must be treated before release into the environment.

Hull maintenance: Surface preparation, paint removal by mechanical sanding, abrasive blasting, grinding, paint spraying, and paint clean-up will generate regulated wastes and pollutants such as paint solids, heavy metals, spent solvents and dust.

Engine Maintenance and Repairs: Cleaning fluids, greasy rags, batteries and potential spills are petroleum- or solvent-based wastes and contain heavy metals, oil and detergents.

Material handling: The fueling area and the liquid storage area are where spills, leaks, overfills and piping system failures may occur. The pollutants may be fuel, oils, and solvents.

Shipboard processes: When inapropriately discharged to stormwater drainage or receiving water, process and cooling water, sanitary waste, bilge and ballast water may pollute surface water by biochemical oxygen demand, bacteria, suspended solids, oil and fuel.

For additional information, contact the DEP and ask specifically for a staff person in the NPDES program:

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333
(207) 287-2111

The application for a NPDES stormwater pollution prevention permit must include the following:

- the identification of the pollution prevention team;
- the description, location and inventory of potential pollutants and a list of potential pollutant sources;
- a stormwater control plan that includes: 1) a "good housekeeping plan" for the pressure washing area, the blasting and painting area, the material storage and handling area, the engine maintenance area, the dry dock area, and the general yard; 2) a preventive maintenance plan; 3) a spill prevention and response procedures plan; 4) an inspection log; 5) an employee training plan; 6)

recordkeeping and internal procedures; 7) a list of all non-stormwater discharges and sources; and 8) a plan for control of sediment, erosion, and runoff; and

- a comprehensive site compliance evaluation plan for all the above.

Section 413

Here's another State law that affects boatyards and marinas' operations. Section 413 requires that no person may directly or indirectly discharge or cause to be discharged any pollutant into state waters without first obtaining a license from the Department of Environmental Protection. A discharge means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emptying, dumping, disposing or other addition of any pollutant to waters of the State. A pollutant is considered to be dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, refuse, effluent, sewage sludge, munitions, chemicals, biological or radiological materials, oils, petroleum products or by-products, heat, discarded equipment, rock, sand, dirt and industrial, municipal, domestic, commercial, or agricultural wastes of any kind.

The department may grant a permit to construct, maintain and operate any facility necessary to comply with the terms of that license in, on, above or under tidal waters or sub-tidal land of the State. However, the facility must not interfere with navigation, the development of conservation of marine resource, the scenic character of any coastal area and existing public use of such area or the health and safety of the public. Violators are subject to state and federal enforcement actions, which may include monetary penalties if the discharge is found to be willful.

For additional information, contact the DEP and ask specifically for a staff person in the Water Resource Regulation program:

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333
(207) 287-2111

Shoreland Zoning

The Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act requires all municipalities to establish zoning ordinances for land within 250 feet of great ponds, rivers, tidal areas, and freshwater and coastal wetlands. The law also requires those ordinances to apply to areas within 75 feet of streams defined as "an outlet of a great pond or the confluence of two perennial streams as shown on the most recent edition of a USGS topographic map." Within the shoreland zone, permits are required from the municipality (usually the planning board) for any new marina or expansion (including new structures).

Marinas are considered to be water-dependent uses and, therefore, in most cases are not subject to the same setback standards as those for non water-dependent uses. Most local ordinances have no minimum water setback standard for marina structures.

Most shoreland zoning ordinances also regulate structures and activities which extend into and over the water. This would include boat ramps, piers, docks, and floats. Again, most ordinances have limited construction standards for piers, docks and floats. For instance, the facility must be no larger in dimension than necessary to carry on the activity, and must be consistent with the existing conditions, use and character of the area. Also, the facility cannot interfere with existing developed or natural beach areas, and must be located so as to minimize adverse effects on fisheries. Furthermore, only structures which require direct access to the water as an operational necessity may be constructed on a pier, dock or float, and the height of that structure may be limited.

Other land use standards also apply to marinas in the shoreland zone. On tidal waters, a new marina must have at least two hundred feet of shore frontage and at least 40,000 square feet of lot area, unless the area is zoned as a Commercial Fishing/Maritime Activities District, in which case there may be no minimum frontage and lot size standards. Parking areas associated with marinas must meet the setback requirement for non water-dependent structures, except in the Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District, where the setback is usually 25 feet.

Any person wishing to establish a new marina in an inland or coastal area should contact the local code enforcement officer for details of the local permitting requirements.

Stormwater Management Law

Under the State of Maine Site Location Law, 38 M.R.S.A. § 481-490, most boatyards and marinas are not regulated because of their small size; but a new state stormwater law (38 M.R.S.A. § 420D) went into effect in July, 1997. A new or expanded boating facility will now require a permit from the Department of Environmental Protection prior to construction if it is located in the watershed of a body of water most at risk and includes:

- 20,000 square feet or more of impervious area, or
- 5 acres or more of disturbed area.

In any other area, the new or expanding facility requires a permit if it will include:

- one acre or more of impervious area, or
- 5 acres or more of disturbed area.

Stormwater should be handled within the area of the facility in order to conduct surface runoff away from critical site features and to a suitable outlet. This is generally accomplished by site grading, vegetation and/or routing the water flow into a properly designed stormwater system. Traditionally, storm drainage systems consist of roadside gutters or ditches, catch basins or other inlets, storm drain pipes, culverts, and channels and "improved" natural waterways.

Stormwater runoff should not exceed the capacity nor diminish the quality of the receiving watercourse. Water quality can be protected through a number of measures, generally referred to as water quality Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as, swales, vegetated buffers, and sweeping the pavement. All BMPs aim to prevent the generation and release of pollutants, limit their transport, or remove them from the stormwater discharge.

Stormwater runoff should not cause erosion of surficial soils. Exposed soil should be stabilized immediately with vegetation. Runoff discharged into a receiving ditch should not erode the vicinity of the outlet, and finally, discharged runoff should not cause bank erosion or sedimentation of the receiving water body. Stormwater runoff management and erosion and sedimentation control BMPs are presented in Chapters 3 and 4 of this manual.

For additional information, contact the DEP office nearest you and ask for a staff person in the Stormwater Program.

Maine Department of Environmental Protection:
Portland – 312 Canco Road, Portland, ME 04103 (207) 822-6300
Augusta – 17 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333 (207) 287-2111
Bangor – 106 Hogan Road, Bangor, ME 04401 (207) 491-4570

Hazardous Wastes Regulations

The United States Congress enacted the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in 1976, to protect public health and the environment from the improper management of hazardous waste. This Act directs the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to issue federal regulations pursuant to RCRA in the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Title 40, Parts 260 through 270. The state of Maine has authorization from Environmental Protection Agency to implement its own RCRA program. Maine's "Hazardous Waste Management Rules" are stricter than the federal regulations.

All facilities which generate wastes are required to identify their wastes and to determine if they are hazardous. Waste may be determined to be hazardous if it exhibits a hazardous characteristic, or if it is a listed waste. A generator must obtain a permit if the following criteria are met:

Small quantity generator (SQG) An SQG is a facility that generates less than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste per month (approximately 27 gallons or 1/2 drum of waste) AND accumulates no more than 55 gallons (1 drum) of hazardous waste on site at any one time.

The following management requirements must be met by each SQG:

1. Determine which of your wastes are hazardous.
2. Store hazardous wastes in containers of 55 gallons or less.
3. Label each container as "Hazardous Waste."
4. Label each container with the date it is first used to store waste and the date it is filled.
5. Ship each full container off site within 180 days of filling.
6. Use a hazardous waste manifest form.
7. Use a hazardous waste transporter, licensed by the state of Maine.
8. Send the waste to a licensed, authorized hazardous waste facility.
9. Report any discharge or spill of hazardous waste or matter to the DEP.

10. Do not treat hazardous waste unless licensed to do so.

SQG Plus An SQG Plus generates less than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste per month. An SQG Plus license has additional regulatory requirements in addition to those that SQGs must comply with.

Generators A generator produces more than 100 kg per month, OR accumulates more than 600 kg of hazardous waste on site at any one time.

Additional informational material and the Maine Hazardous Waste Management Rules are available through:

Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017
(207) 287-2651

Underground Storage Tank Regulations

All underground fuel storage tanks (USTs), piping, and related equipment must be registered with the DEP (38 M.R.S.A., §564.2-A.H). Amended registrations must also be filed whenever there is a change in facility registration information, such as ownership or operational status. All repairs to UST facilities must be registered with DEP at least 5 business days prior to work being done and must be performed by a Maine Certified Tank Installer (CTIs).

Registration forms and lists of CTIs are available from:

Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017
(207) 287-2651

TANK INSTALLATION

All new and replacement USTs must:

- have secondary containment and continuous electronic monitoring of the interstitial space for all tanks, piping, and ancillary equipment;
- be constructed of fiberglass, cathodically protected steel, or other equally non corrosive materials approved by DEP; and
- be installed by a Certified Tank Installer.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Any evidence of a leak or discharge from a UST facility must be reported to the DEP as soon as possible, but no later than within 24 hours. Examples of evidence of a leak

include: unexplained fluctuations in product inventories, accumulation of water in an UST, failure of precision tests, actual discovery of leaks or discharges, and others included in, but not limited to Chapter 691.5.D. and 38 M.R.S.A., §564.2-A.H.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR CLEAN-UP

Owners/operators of UST facilities that are discharging petroleum may apply to the Groundwater Oil Cleanup (Insurance) Fund for financial assistance for site remediation. Up to $1 million is available toward reimbursement of eligible costs. Applicants must apply within 180 days of reporting the discovered discharge. Deductibles assessed under the Insurance Fund are based on the number of facilities owned and on compliance with applicable UST laws and regulations.

To obtain additional information, contact:

Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017
(207) 287-2651

Above-ground Storage Tank Regulations

TANK INSTALLATION

Above-ground petroleum storage tanks (ASTs) are fuel tanks with a capacity of less than 660 gallons located more than 90% above ground. ASTs are regulated by the State Fire Marshall's Office.

For more information on AST requirements call:

State Fire Marshall's Office: (207) 624-8744

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Any evidence of a leak or discharge from a storage tank (as defined in Chapter 691.5.D. and 38 M.R.S.A., §564,2-A.H.) must be reported to the DEP within 24 hours. All surface discharges must be reported to DEP within 2 hours. Spills, leaks, or discharges are to be reported to the Department at 1-800-482-0777 statewide, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

Even though Maine DEP rules do not apply to the design and installation of above-ground heating oil tanks (typically 275 gallon tanks), DEP responds and supervises the clean up of several hundred spills each year from these tanks. Most result in soil and basement clean-ups, but several spills each year have contaminated drinking water wells.

To obtain additional information, contact:

Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017
(207) 287-2651

USED OIL COLLECTION CENTERS

The Maine Legislature passed a law (PL 1995 Ch. 573) in 1996 to encourage used oil recycling. It provides incentives for establishing centers where used oil can be collected from the public.

If you wish to establish a used oil collection center, you may be eligible to obtain low interest loans or grants for purchasing above-ground used oil storage tanks. The loan program is administered by the Finance Authority of Maine (FAME).

In addition, the new law encourages collecting used oil from the public by reducing the potential financial risks of used oil contaminated with hazardous waste. This law offers some relief under those circumstances is you design and operate your center as the law proscribes, and if you register your operation with DEP. Registration is strictly voluntary, but to qualify for the relief described above, it is necessary.

To obtain additional information, contact:

Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017
(207) 287-2651

SPILL PREVENTION , CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE (SPCC) PLAN

The Federal SPCC rules (40 CFR Part 112) were adopted in 1972 under the Clean Water Act to protect against surface water contamination from petroleum storage tanks greater than 660 gallons, and facilities storing an aggregate volume of more than 1,320 gallons above ground or 42,000 gallons underground. The SPCC rules are further limited to tanks and facilities that could produce a discharge into a navigable waterbody. The Clean Water Act definition of "navigable waters" has been broadly interpreted to include all facilities meeting the volume requirements that could impact such water bodies either directly or indirectly via tributaries, sewers and groundwater. The definition of "navigable waters" includes not only water courses used for transport, but also those used for public recreation.

An SPCC plan is a comprehensive "living document" that has full management approval. It is developed using good engineering practices and is required before a facility design can receive professional engineering certification. The plan must be

updated if any pertinent modifications or procedures are made to the facility. The plan must also be recertified every three years.

Even though the SPCC rules are strictly a federal program with no state authorization, the DEP uses them frequently as review guidelines for groundwater/surface protection plans in Site Location law and Land Use Regulation Commission permit reviews.

Additional information may be obtained from:

Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management
Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017
(207) 287-2651

Pesticide Application

Commercial facilities that construct, store, maintain, repair or refurbish vessels and independent marine maintenance contractors who use antifouling paints must be aware of the regulations concerning antifouling paint. Antifouling paint means a compound, coating, paint, or treatment used for the purpose of controlling freshwater or marine fouling organisms on vessels, wooden lobster traps, fishing gear for marine waters, floats, moorings or piers. This compound may contain tributyltin, considered a pesticide. The Board of Pesticides Control is the enforcement agency for all pesticide regulations.

Prohibition on the Use of Tributyltin

Under 38 M.R.S.A. §419-A, no person may distribute, possess, sell, offer for sale, apply or offer for application any substance that contains a tributyltin compound in a concentrated form or that is labeled for mixing with paint or solvents to produce an antifouling paint. An exception to this prohibition can be made for the owner or agent of a commercial boatyard who may purchase, possess and apply an antifouling paint containing tributyltin compounds if it is applied only within the boatyard and is applied to vessels exceeding 25 meters (82 feet) in length or have aluminum hulls. The paint's release rate must be measured at less than 4.0 micrograms per square centimeter per day at steady state conditions.

The sale, application or possession of antifouling paint containing tributyltin compound is not regulated if it is contained in a spray can of 16 ounces or less, and is used on outboards or lower drive units.

Pesticide Applicator's License

A commercial license is required for the application of any restricted or limited use pesticide (38 M.R.S.A. §258-A, Sec.1471-D). All antifouling paints for vessel hulls and other marine structures to inhibit the growth of aquatic organisms are included in this category. A license is needed if one for the following criteria is met when the pesticide is applied for :

a. the pesticide is being used for any purposes other than producing an agricultural commodity;
b. the pesticide application is a service for which compensation is received; or
c. the application is occuring on sites open to the public.

The commercial applicator/operator certification is the minimum license required for individuals employed as technicians under the supervision of a licensed master applicator. The operator's license is in effect only if the employing company or organization has at least one licensed master applicator. The commercial applicator/master certification is required for one individual within each company. This license is generally intended for the owner, supervisor or manager as long as it is the person responsible for major pest control decisions, for establishing policies related to proper pesticide application, and for employee training and overall work practices.

For additional information, please contact:

Gary Fish
Pesticide Control Board
Department of Agriculture
28 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0028
phone # (207) 287-2731

Pumpout Regulations

Since the adoption of the Clean Water Act in 1972, it has been illegal to discharge untreated waste into coastal waters. Similarly, under Maine law, it is illegal to discharge sewage or any other pollutants from boats into the inland waters of the state (38 M.R.S.A. § 423-B). Legally, waste has to travel through a Marine Sanitation Device (MSD), before being discharged or held in a holding tank until it can be pumped out or discharged offshore.

No person, firm, corporation or other legal entity may discharge, spill or permit to be discharged sewage, garbage or other pollutants from watercraft (as defined in M.R.S.A., 38 § 423, Title 12, section 7791, subsection 14) into inland waters of the state, on the ice of these same lakes, or on their banks so that undesirable wastes may be washed into Maine surface water, or so that the discharge may flow into Maine surface water.

Watercraft Sewage Pumpout Facilities at Marinas

Marinas serving coastal waters must provide a facility to remove sanitary waste from the holding tanks of watercraft, or make such a facility available through contractual agreements (38 M.R.S.A. § 423-B). The term "marina" means any commercial facility that provides supplies and services, and has the capacity to provide slip space or mooring for 18 or more vessels that exceed 24 feet in length. As of 1996, there were 26 pumpout facilities available at marinas around the state.

Discharge of Waste from Watercraft

By the same token, any watercraft having a permanently installed sanitary waste disposal system is required to retain all sanitary wastes in the disposal system, holding tank or suitable container so as to prevent its discharge or drainage into the inland waters of the state.

The Maine State Planning Office, with funding from US Fish and Wildlife Services through the Clean Vessel Act grant program, is providing grants to marinas, municipalities, and boat clubs for dockside pumpout facilities. There is a 25% matching requirement.

For additional information contact the DEP and ask specifically for a staff person in the Pumpout Program.

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333
(207) 287-2111